

Self-Correcting Examination 1A

78-79

- I.
- χωρῶν: This word is first-declension feminine. All feminine nouns of the first declension take the circumflex on the ultima in the genitive plural.
 - δῶρα: The lexical form is δῶρον. Since the final alpha in the plural is short in the nominative/accusative plural of the second declension on neuter nouns, the circumflex is retained.
 - κελεῦσαι: This form is aorist infinitive, and all aorist infinitives take their accent on the penult. Since -αι is short for accentuation purposes, the long diphthong takes the circumflex.
 - φυλάττετε: Regressive accent. Nothing keeps it from remaining on the antepenult.
 - θεοῖς: The lexical form is θεός. The accent is retained on the ultima, but the long diphthong takes the circumflex.

- II.
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| 1. τὴν νῆσον | 6. παύωσιν / παύεσθε |
| 2. τῇ θεῷ | 7. ἔλυσας |
| 3. τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν | 8. ἐπαίδευον |
| 4. τοὺς στεφάνους | 9. θύσαιεν / θύσειαν |
| 5. ἡ νίκη | 10. κελεύσει |

- III. PRINCIPLE PARTS
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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, |
| | γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφη |
| Present Indicative Active | γράφετε |
| Imperfect Indicative Active | ἐγράφετε |
| Future Indicative Active | γράψετε |
| Aorist Indicative Active | ἐγράψατε |
| Perfect Indicative Active | γεγράφατε |
| Pluperfect Indicative Active | ἐγεγράφετε |
| Present Subjunctive Active | γράφητε |
| Aorist Subjunctive Active | γράψητε |
| Present Optative Active | γράφοιτε |
| Aorist Optative Active | γράψαιτε |
| Present Infinitive Active | γράφειν |
| Aorist Infinitive Active | γράψαι |
| Perfect Infinitive Active | γεγραφέναι |

- IV.
- Before the battle, will they send the messenger [who came] from the foreigners out of the market place through the country to the men [who are] in the house?
 - In order that they might not disturb the peace, we were ordering Homer to educate the men from the island with books.

- (a) λύσειαν → λύσαιεν
- (b) ὥς τὴν εἰρήνην μὴ λύσωσιν "Ὅμηρον κεκελεύκαμεν τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου ἀνθρώπους βιβλίοις παιδεῦσαι.
- (c) βιβλίοις. Instrumental dative, indicating what Homer was to use in order to instruct the people of the island.
3. You (s.) have written a book concerning sacrifice to the gods in order that we might send to the island both animals and wreaths, gifts to the goddess.
- (a) βιβλίον περὶ τῆς τοῖς θεοῖς θυσίας γράψεις ἵνα καὶ ζῶα καὶ στεφάνους, δῶρα τῇ θεῷ, εἰς τὴν νῆσον πέμψωμεν.
- (b) δῶρα is standing in apposition to the phrase καὶ ζῶα καὶ στεφάνους, which is the direct object of the sentence. Thus, δῶρα also appears in the accusative case in agreement with the direct object.
- (c) πέμψωμεν is in the aorist subjunctive as part of a primary sequence purpose clause, introduced by ἵνα. The present subjunctive in this case would be πέμπωμεν.
4. In word, you (p.) were stopping the war in the region, but in deed you were sending your brothers into battle.
5. Homer had educated his friend that they might offer sacrifices to the gods, but his brother (did not such thing).
- (a) τοῖς θεοῖς is the indirect object of the verb θύοιεν.
- (b) θύοιεν is in the present optative active. It is part of a secondary sequence purpose clause. The secondary sequence is *pluperfect* → *optative*.

V.

τὸν Ὅμηρον οὐ κελεύσομεν βιβλία γράψαι περὶ τῶν μαχῶν. τὰ γὰρ βιβλία τοὺς πολέμους οὐ παύει.